

FOR THOSE WHO WILL REGISTER

Government Has Issued Circulars
Dealing With Questions to
Be Asked.

MAKE WORK EASIER JUNE 5

The Following Detailed Information
Should Be Read by All Who Are
of the Age Called Upon
to Do Military
Service.

The law requires every man who has
passed his twenty-first birthday and
not yet reached his thirty-first birth-
day on June 5 to register that day for
army service.

There are no exceptions.
All men from twenty-one to thirty
must register. Exemptions for health
or other reasons will come later.

This newspaper publication is the
only notification you will get.
A prison sentence is the penalty for
failure to register.

The government has adopted a plan
to facilitate and simplify the filling in
of conscription registration cards June
5. Circulars containing the twelve
questions to be asked and advice as to
how they should be answered have
been prepared for distribution.

How Answers Should Be Made.

The circular, which bears the head-
ing, "How to Answer Questions on
Registration Cards," reads as follows:
"Questions will be asked for you to
answer in the order in which they ap-
pear on this paper. These questions
are set out below with detailed infor-
mation to help you answer them."

"Do not write on, mark or otherwise
mutilate these instructions. Do not re-
move them. They should be carefully
read so that you will have your an-
swers ready when you go before the
registrar."

"1. Name in full. Age in years. —
"This means all your names spelled
out in full.

"State your age today in years only.
Disregard additional months or days.
Be prepared to say 'nineteen' or
'twenty-five,' not 'nineteen years
three months' or the like.

"2. Home address.
"This means the place where you
have your permanent home, not the
place where you work. Be prepared
to give the address in this way: '232
Main street, Chicago, Cook county, Il-
linois'; that is, give number and name
of street first, then town, then county
and state.

Write Birth Date in Advance.

"Date of birth.
"Write your birthday (month, day
and year) on a piece of paper before
going to the registrar and give the pa-
per to him the first thing. Example:
'August 5, 1894.'

"If you do not remember the year,
start to answer as you would if some-
one asked you your birthday, as 'Au-
gust 5.' Then say, 'on my birthday
this year I will be (or was) — years
old.' The registrar will then fill in
the year of birth. Many people do not
carry in mind the year they were
born. This may be obtained by the
registrar by subtracting the age in
years on this year's birthday from
1917.

"4. Are you (1) a natural born citi-
zen; (2) a naturalized citizen; (3) an
alien; (4) or have you declared your
intention to become a citizen (specify
which)?

"(1) If you were born in the United
States, including Alaska and Hawaii,
you are a natural born citizen, no mat-
ter what may have been the citizen-
ship or nationality of your parents. If
you were born in Porto Rico you are a
citizen of the United States, unless
you were born of alien parentage. If
you were born abroad, you are still a
citizen of the United States, if your
father was a citizen of the United
States at the time you were born, un-
less you have expatriated yourself.

"(2) You are a naturalized citizen if
you have completed your naturaliza-
tion; that is, if you have 'taken final
papers.' But you are not a citizen if
you have only declared your intention
to become a citizen (that is, if you
have only 'taken out first papers'); in
the latter case you are only a 'deci-
rant.'

"You are also a naturalized citizen
if, although foreign born, your father
or surviving parent became fully nat-
uralized while you were under twenty-
one years of age, and if you came to
the United States under twenty-one.

"(3) You are a decedant if, although
a citizen or subject of some foreign
country, you have declared on oath be-
fore a naturalization court your in-
tention to become a citizen of the United
States. Receipt from the clerk of the
court of the certified copy of such
declaration is often called 'taking out
first papers.' You are not a decedant

ENFIELD RIFLE TO BE ARM

Can Be Turned Out Quickly and in
Quantities by Factories That Are
Now in Operation.

Manufacturing facilities for the
Springfield rifle are not adequate to
supply the number required for the
larger force which the United States
may decide to send abroad and to re-
place the wastage of such a force.
Fortunately the existing small-arms
factories which have been turning out

If your first paper was taken out after
September 26, 1906, and is more than
seven years old.

"(4) You are an alien if you do not
fall within one of the three classes
above mentioned.

5. Where were you born?
"First name the town, then the state,
then the country, as 'Columbus, O.;
'Vienna, Austria;' 'Paris, France;'
'Sofia, Bulgaria.'

"6. If not a citizen, of what country
are you a citizen or subject?"

What is Your Job Right Now?
"7. What is your present trade, oc-
cupation or office?"

"This does not ask what you once
did, nor what you have done most of
the time, nor what you are best fitted
to do. It asks what your job is right
now. State briefly, as farmer, miner,
student, laborer (on farm, in rolling
mill, in automobile, wagon or other fac-
tory, etc. If you hold an office under
state or federal government, name the
office you hold.

"If you are in one of the following
offices or employments, use one of the
names hereafter mentioned: 'Custom
house clerk,' 'employed in the trans-
mission of the mails,' or 'employed in an
armory, arsenal or navy yard,' 'mar-
iner actually employed in the sea ser-
vice of citizen or merchant within the
United States.'

"8. By whom employed? Where em-
ployed?"

"If you are working for an individ-
ual, firm, corporation or association
state its name. If in business, trade,
profession or employment for yourself,
so state. If you are an officer of the
state or federal government say whether
your office is under the United
States, the state, the county or a mu-
nicipality. In answer to the question
as to where you are employed give the
town, county and state where you
work.

"9. Have you a father, mother, wife,
child under twelve or a sister or brother
under twelve solely dependent upon
you for support (specify which):

"Consider your answer thoughtfully.
If it is true that there is another
mouth than your own which you alone
have a duty to feed do not let your
military ardor interfere with the wish
of the nation to reduce war's misery to
a minimum. On the other hand, unless
the person you have in mind is solely
dependent on you do not hide behind
petticoats or children.

"10. Married or single (which)?
Race (specify which)?

"This does not ask whether you
were once married, but whether you
are married now. In answer to the
question as to your race state briefly
whether Caucasian, Mongolian, negro,
Malayan or Indian.

Declare Military Service, If Any.

"11. What military service have you
had? Rank? Branch? Years? Nation
or state?"

"No matter what country you
served, you must give complete infor-
mation. In answering these questions
first name your rank, using one of the
following words: 'Commissioned officer,'
'noncommissioned officer,' 'pri-
vate.' Next, state branch in which you
served in one of the following words:
'infantry,' 'cavalry,' 'artillery,' 'med-
ical,' 'signal,' 'aviation,' 'supply,' 'ma-
rine,' 'navy.' Next, state the number
of years' service, not counting time
spent in the reserve. Finally, name
the nation or state you served. If you
served under the United States or one
of the states of the United States,
name your service in one of the fol-
lowing terms: 'National Guard' (of
such and such a state), 'militia' (of
such and such a state), 'volunteers
of United States' or 'regular army (navy)
of United States.'

"12. Do you claim exemption from
draft? Specify grounds.

"Because you claim exemption from
draft, it by no means follows that you
are exempt. For the information of the
war department you should make a
claim now if you intend to prosecute
it. Some persons will be exempted on
account of their occupations or offices,
some on account of the fact that they
have relatives dependent upon them
for support. Your answer touching
these things will be important in sup-
porting the claim you now intend to
make in your answer to the present
questions. Be sure, therefore, that
the grounds you now state are in con-
formity with your answers to ques-
tions 7 and 8.

"In stating grounds you claim as ex-
empting you use one of the following
terms: If you claim to be an execu-
tive, legislative or judicial officer of
the state or nation, name your office
and say whether it is an office of the
state or nation. If you claim to be a
member of a religious sect whose creed
forbids its members to participate in
war in any form, simply name the sect.
If you are employed in the trans-
mission of the United States mails or as
an artificer or workman in an armory,
arsenal or navy yard of the United
States, or if you are a mariner em-
ployed in the sea service of any citi-
zen or merchant within the United
States, so state. If you are a felon or
otherwise morally deficient and desire
to claim exemption on that ground,
state your ground briefly. If you
claim physical disability, state that
briefly. If you claim exemption on
any other ground, state your ground
briefly."

quantities of rifles for the British army
are equipped to manufacture the En-
field rifle in more than sufficient num-
ber. Therefore it has been decided to
adopt the Enfield rifle, but manufac-
tured to use American ammunition.

Our government will continue to
manufacture the Springfield model, the
ammunition for which will be inter-
changeable with that of the new En-
field.

The United States is in a very satis-
factory position so far as all types of
ammunition are concerned.

LARGEST PRIVATE EXCHANGE

Telephone System in New Gotham Ho-
tel Will Be Greater Than in Whole
Kingdom of Greece.

A contract was recently signed for
the installation of the largest private-
exchange telephone system in the
world. This will be located in a new
hotel which is to occupy an entire
block in New York city and will take
rank as the world's largest hostelry.

It was necessary to plan the tele-
phone system in advance, as the ser-
vice to be rendered is greater than that
in the whole kingdom of Greece, with
its mainland and island territory and
equal to the requirements of a progres-
sive American city with 20,000 popula-
tion. The main switchboard will be
equipped to serve 2,400 extension sta-
tions, and is to be erected in a pent-
house on the roof of the hotel. Four
other switchboards will be needed.—
Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Dollar, Please.

Oswald Van Loonen, duke of Benja-
min and Dogiac of Hitzdom, is the
name and full title of a canine curb
broker sometimes vulgarly referred to
as a "mere dog" that abides with a
generous family on the North side.
Oswald is wont to spend barless
nights and drowsy days sleeping in the
rear of the house. He is unobtrusive
and is never in the way except when
the family is unanimous that it would
be best to have him out of sight.

The tax assessor called on this par-
ticular household the other day.

"Got a dawg?" asked the assessor,
always anxious to know about all the
valuable property such as dogs in the
neighborhood, but caring not how many
tons of gold, potatoes or coal might
be hidden about the premises.

"No, no dog," was the reply, and
just then Oswald, insulted because he
had been ignored, arose to his hind
legs, seemingly out of the floor, and
whined tearfully.

"Dollar, please," said the assessor,
and the dollar was paid.—Indianapolis
News.

To Protect Worker's Eyes.

The public health service of the
state of New York has been making
an investigation of the different systems
of illumination installed in the steel
plants of the state and their effects
upon the eyes of workmen. Some of
the forms of light are of great inten-
sity, accompanied in many instances
by marked contrasts, while others are
suspected of being injurious on ac-
count of their spectral composition.
Photometric readings have been taken
of the various industrial lights em-
ployed in such plants during the vari-
ous stages of manufacture, and data
have been collected regarding the pre-
cautions now used to protect the eyes
of the workers. The service proposes
to issue recommendations with a view
to mitigating these hazards.

Farmers Must Plant All Land.

Full powers to deal with farmers in
Great Britain who do not cultivate
their land to the fullest capacity have
been granted to the board of agricul-
ture under the defense of the realm
act. The new regulations provide that
that board may, at will, terminate a
farmer's tenancy and arrange for the
cultivation of the land by some other
person. It may also take possession
of any farm machinery, produce, stock
or animals which are required for the
cultivation of the land, or the increase
of the food supply.

The Proper Remedy.

"My dear," said Mrs. Blisinstacks, as
she approached her lord and master,
"our daughter doesn't seem to be able
to sing in tune with the piano. What
do you think we had better do?"

"Have the piano tuned to her voice,
by all means," suggested her husband.

Matter-O'-Money.

"So Rich is going to marry that
stunning girl, is he? Why the poor old
fellow has one foot in the grave."

"Yes, that's why he's going to marry
her."

According to the dimensions given,
there will be no room on board a one-
man submarine for a phonograph and
a set of Shakespeare's works.

The surgeon who first operated for
appendicitis is dead, but a lot of people
are carrying cute little scars as so-
venirs to remember him by.

Dairymen explain that the recent
lowering of the percentage of butterfat
in milk is due to the exactions of
farmers, thus exonerating the noble
cow.

One of the things a man does not
have to worry about is where his
waist is to be worn this year. If he
even has a waist, he thinks himself
lucky.

There is no difficulty in deciding
where the young man should spend his
vacation this year. The call of the
military training camps is loud and in-
sistent.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

St. Louis.—Hay—Timothy, No. 1,
\$22@22.50; lower grades, \$1@2 less.
Alfalfa nominal at \$21@23 for No. 1
old; new stock a little higher. Straw,
\$8.25@8.75 for good bright stock.

Potatoes.—Western, \$3.13@3.23;
Northern, \$3.08@3.18; new Southern,
\$3@3.35 per bushel.

Eggs.—New cases included, 33c;
good secondhand cases, 32½c; cases
returned, 32c.

Butter.—Creamery, extras, 35c;
firsts, 34c; seconds, 33c; ladies, 32c;
packing stock, 28c.

U. S. TROOPS TO GO TO FRANCE; DRAFT SIGNED

Major General Pershing Direct-
ed by President to Command
Division in France.

BARS T. R. VOLUNTEER ARMY

Executive Sets June 5 as the Date of
Registration for Men Between
Ages of 21 and 31—National
Guard to Be Mobilized
in August.

Washington, May 21.—President
Wilson signed the conscription bill
after rejecting that section of the
measure which would permit Col.
Theodore Roosevelt to organize volun-
teer divisions.

The president signed the army bill
just after dinner at 8 p. m. on Friday,
without formality, and set June 5 as
the date of registration for all men be-
tween the ages of twenty-one and
thirty-one for military service.

President Issues Proclamation.

President Wilson's proclamation, put-
ting into effect the selective draft pro-
vision of the war army bill, signed last
night, follows in part:

"A proclamation by the president of
the United States:

"Whereas, Congress has enacted and
the president has on the 18th day of
May, one thousand nine hundred and
seventeen, approved a law which con-
tains the following provisions:

"Section 5. That all male persons be-
tween the ages of Twenty-one and
thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject
to registration in accordance with regu-
lations to be prescribed by the presi-
dent; and upon proclamation by the
president or by his direction, stating the
time and place of such registration, it
shall be the duty of all persons of the
designated ages, except officers and en-
listed men of the regular army, the
navy and the National Guard and naval
militia while in the service of the
United States, to present themselves
for and submit to registration under
the provisions of this act, and every
such person shall be deemed to have
notice of the requirements of this act
upon the publication of said proclama-
tion or other notice as aforesaid given
by the president or by his direction;
and any person who shall wilfully fail
or refuse to present himself for regis-
tration or to submit thereto as herein
provided, shall be guilty of a misde-
meanor and shall, upon conviction in
the district court of the United States
having jurisdiction thereof, be pun-
ished by imprisonment for not more
than one year, and shall thereupon be
duly registered; provided, that in the
case of the docket proceedings shall be
given, in courts trying the same, to the
trial of criminal proceedings under
this act: Provided further, that per-
sons shall be subject to registration as
herein provided who shall have at-
tained their twenty-first birthday and
who shall not have attained their thir-
ty-first birthday on or before the day
set for registration, and all persons so
registered shall be and remain subject
to draft into the forces hereby author-
ized, unless exempted or excused there-
from as in this act provided.

Registration on June 5.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson,
president of the United States, do call
upon the governor of each of the sev-
eral states and territories, the board
of commissioners of the District of
Columbia and all officers and agents
of the several states and territories,
of the District of Columbia and of
the counties and municipalities there-
in to perform certain duties in the
execution of the foregoing law, which
duties will be communicated to them
directly in regulations of even date
herewith.

"And I do further proclaim and give
notice to all persons subject to regis-
tration in the several states and in
the District of Columbia in accord-
ance with the above law that the time
and place of such registration shall be
between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the
fifth day of June, 1917, at the regis-
tration place in the precinct wherein
they have their permanent homes.
Those who shall have attained their
twenty-first birthday and who shall
not have attained their thirty-first
birthday on or before the day here
named are required to register, ex-
cepting only officers and enlisted men
of the regular army, the navy, the
marine corps and the National Guard
and Naval Militia while in the service
of the United States, and officers in
the officers' reserve corps and enlisted
men in the enlisted reserve corps
while in active service. In the terri-
tories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto

Richo a day for registration will be
named in a later proclamation.

All Must Co-operate.

"The power against which we are
arrayed has sought to impose its will
upon the world by force. To this end
it has increased armament until it
has changed the face of war. In the
sense in which we have been wont to
think of armies there are no armies
in this struggle. There are entire na-
tions armed. Thus, the men who re-
main to till the soil and man the fac-
tories are no less a part of the army
that is in France than the men beneath
the battle flags. It must be so with
us. It is not an army that we must
shape and train for war; it is a na-
tion. To this end our people must draw
close in one compact front against a
common foe. But this cannot be if
each man pursues a private purpose.
All must pursue one purpose.

"The nation needs all men, but it
needs each man, not in the field that
will most pleasure him, but in the en-
deavor that will best serve the com-
mon good.

"It is in no sense a conscription of
the unwilling — it is rather selection
from a nation which has volunteered in
mass.

"The day here named is the time
upon which all shall present them-
selves for assignment to their tasks.

"It is essential that the day be ap-
proached in thoughtful apprehension
of its significance and that we accord
to it the honor and the meaning that
it deserves. Our industrial need pre-
scribes that it be not made a techni-
cal holiday, but the stern sacrifice
that is before us urges that it be car-
ried in all our hearts as a great day
of patriotic devotion and obligation
when the duty shall lie upon every
man, whether he is himself to be re-
gistered or not, to see to it that the
name of every male person of the de-
signated ages is written on these lists
of honor.

"By the president:

"ROBERT LANSING,

"Secretary of State."

Division Ordered to France.

President Wilson directed that an
expeditionary force of approximately
a division of regular troops, under
command of Maj. Gen. John J. Persh-
ing, proceed to France at as early a
date as practicable. General Pershing
and staff will precede the troops.

A division contains approximately
28,000 men. It is understood that at
least 20,000 will be infantry.

The war bill was carefully gone over
during the day by Brigadier General
Crowder, judge advocate general and
provost marshal general.

It was announced that all existing
regiments of the guard will be called
into service by August 5, and officials
estimate that with from a month to six
weeks' intensive training these troops
will be ready to go forward for final
preparation behind the fighting lines in
Europe for the fighting that is before
them.

President's Statement.

The president issued the following
statement at the White House:

"I shall not avail myself, at any
rate, at the present stage of the war,
of the authorization conferred by the
act to organize volunteer divisions.

"To do so would seriously interfere
with the carrying out of the chief and
most immediately important purpose
contemplated by this legislation:
"The prompt creation and early use
of an effective army would contribute
practically nothing to the effective
strength of the armies now engaged
against Germany.

"No Time for Compliments."

"I understand that the section of
this act which authorizes the creation
of volunteer divisions in addition to
the draft was added with a view to
providing an independent command for
Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military
authorities an opportunity to use his
fine vigor and enthusiasm recruiting
the forces now at the western front.

"It would be very agreeable to me to
pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and
the allies the compliment of sending
to their aid one of our most distin-
guished public men, an ex-president,
who has rendered many conspicuous
public services and proved his gallan-
try in many striking ways.

Seeks Advice From Both Sides.

"The business now in hand is un-
dramatic, practical and of scientific
definiteness and precision.

"I shall act with regard to it at
every step and in every particular un-
der expert and professional advice,
from both sides of the water.

"The first troops sent to France will
be taken from the present force of the
regular army and will be under the
command of trained soldiers only.

"The issues involved are too im-
mense for me to take into considera-
tion anything whatever except the
best, most effective, most immediate
means of military action. What these
means are I know from the mouths of
men who have seen war as it is con-
ducted, who have no illusions and to
whom the whole grim matter is a mat-
ter of business. I shall center my
attention upon those matters and let
everything else wait. I should be deep-
ly to blame should I do otherwise,
whatever the argument of policy or of
personal gratification of advantage."

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION

Increased by About Sixty Per
Cent in Past Six Months.

That Canada is at war is now more
fully appreciated on this side of the
boundary line, now that the United
States has stepped alongside its north-
ern neighbor and linked hands in the
great struggle for a freer democracy
throughout the civilized world. As a
result of this a greater interest than
ever is seen in the mutual effort to
develop both the United States and
Canada. Recently, just before the
time that the United States declared
its intention to enter the contest and
contribute of its resources to the de-
feat of the autocracy, whose design
was to permeate the world, Western
Canada made an appeal for farm labor
to till the fields and prepare the soil
for the crops of grain that were nec-
essary to feed the fighting forces and
keep up the requirements necessary
for the Allies. The responses were so
great that before half the time limit
expired, over six thousand laborers
were secured. This was not sufficient,
but once the United States was de-
clared to be in a condition of war, and
farm labor required here to meet any
exigency as to short rations that might
arise, the sister to the north, withdrew
from attempts, which might mean a
restriction of the farm labor supply
in the United States. But even with
this it is thought Canada will now be
fairly well supplied.

Apart, however, from the farm labor
proposition, it is gratifying from both
a United States and Canadian point of
view that the immigration of farmers
to take up homestead lands and to pur-
chase improved and unimproved land
in Canada, has shown such a wonder-
ful increase in the past three months.
The great struggle for increasing the
food supply has a broader and greater
significance than ever. The food must
come into existence, whether the rich
soils of the United States or those of
Canada be the factor.

It is altogether probable that the ac-
tion of the Canadian Government in
taking the duty off wheat going into
Canada, thus automatically lifting the
duty off that coming into the United
States, may not be responsible for an
increased immigration to Canada. Can-
ada's reputation for growing larger
average yields and a better quality of
grain, and on lands, many of which are
free, as well as those that range from
\$15 to \$35 an acre, is an appeal that
is being responded to by farmers who
are now renting high-priced lands, is
another reason for expecting an in-
creasing number of farmers from the
United States.

Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of
Immigration at Ottawa, Canada, re-
cently gave out figures concerning im-
migration from the United States,
which shows that the increase in the
past three or four months was 60 per
cent over the same period last year,
and Mr. Scott forecasts that during the
calendar year of 1917 there will be
over one hundred per cent increase
and be much heavier than for many
years past. Mr. Scott declares that
already this spring more settlers' ef-
fects have entered Canada than
crossed during the whole of last year,
and the movement has just merely
started.

The new settlers are coming from
numerous states through the ports of
Emerson, North Portal and Coult, as
well as from Oregon and Washington,
through Kingsgate and Vancouver.

There arrived in Saskatchewan dur-
ing the year ending December 31, 1916,
a total of 8,136 persons as compared
with 5,812 during the twelve months
previous. At the same time nearly
twice as many immigrants passed
through the immigration department
at Edmonton, Alberta, in the last
twelve months as for the same period
of the year before.

The number of settlers from Eastern
Canada migrating to the west also in-
creased. From January 1 to March 31,
1917, the number of cars of stock that
passed through the Winnipeg yards
was 750, as compared with 361 last
year. A fair estimate of the value of
each car would be about \$2,000, which
means that the west has secured addi-
tional live stock to the value of \$150-
000 or more, during the first three
months of 1917, not taking into account
that brought in by immigrants from
the United States.—Advertisement.

Explosion Averted.

"I hear you have been a very sick
man," said the manager of the garage.
"Yessur," replied Mr. Erastus Pink-
ley. "Dey mos' despaired of my recov-
ery. But I never had no doubt about
it myself. I jes' had to get well."

"Why?"

"Well, sub, I knowed I wasn't good
enough to go to heaven. An' workin' in
dis garage has got me soaked so chock-
ful o' gasoline, dar wasn't a chance of
deir wantin' me aroun' de other place."

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.

You will look ten years younger if you
darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by
using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

Their Method.

"I see Indian regiments are to be
recruited."

"Yes; when they get on the front
and begin scalping the enemy the Ger-
mans are going to have some hair-raising
experiences."